[English]

Labour Ministers Conference

*216 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Labour Ministers of different States was held recently;

(b) whether any workshops were also organised by the International Labour Organisation in India during the last six months;

(c) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in the above meetings;

(d) the decisions arrived at; and

(e) th steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The 40th Conference of State Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi of February 6, 1992. The major conclusions of the Conference are as follows:

(1) (a) The recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee on restructuring of industrial relations law, which are unanimous should be accepted. A group of 5 State Labour Ministers should examine the area of disagreement in the report of the Committee with a view to arriving at a consensus and submit their report for consideralisation by the Indian Labour Conference.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government have constituted a Committee comprising the Labour Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State.

(b) As regards the new industrial policy, the Conference recommended that steps should be taken to protect the interest of labour, enhance their welfare and provide facilities for small upgradation so that they are able to adjust to technological changes.

(c) Minimum wage for unskilled labour should not be fixed below Rs. 20/- per day. Minimum wages should be revised at an interval of 3 to 4 years and should have a component linked to the consumer price index.

(2) The workshops organised by the ILO in India during the last six months are indicated below:–

(a) A training workshop on computer software was organised in New Delhi on December 2-7, 1991 to train documentation staff of various Institutions such as the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(b) A national tripartite workshop on the social dimensions of structural adjustments was held in New Delhi of December 10-11, 1991. The representatives of Government

Departments trade unions and the employers organisations as well as academicians participate in the workshop. A number of papers on the subject were presented and discussed in the workshop but no consensus was reached.

(c) A national workshop on the role of employment service in tha year 2001 and beyond was organised at Goa on December 2-4, 1991 to draw up an action plan to provide an effective and efficient service to the job seekers as well as the employers.

(d) A national seminar-cum-training workshop on prevention and assistance programmes for workers with drug and alcohol-related problems was organised in New Delhi on December 9-13, 1991 to train employers and workers representatives to combat drug and alcohol abuse in the work place

(e) A national workshop on trade unions' role in promoting environmental protection was organised in New Delhi on 3-5 February, 1992.

(f) A national tripartite workshop on ILO Standards was organised in New Delhi on 3-5 February, 1992. The workshop recommended the ratification of certain ILO Conventions

Sonepur Bazari Project

*217. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and families likely to be affected by the implementation of the Sonepur Bazari Project;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to rehabilitate those families;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the affected families are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA). (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Eight villages namely, Sonepur, Bazari, Hansdi, Keladanga, Bhaluka, Banjaridang, Shankarpur and Kuchbera having 988 families are likely to be affected by implementation of the Sonepur Bazari Project.

2. Government have, on 31.5.1990, sanctioned a rehabilitation package for the land-losers in the project. Among other things, the package envisages that 300 jobs in semi-skilled and unskilled categories in the project will be earmarked for landlosers and that those not provided with employment will be provided with a monthly subsistence allowance ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1100, to compensate for the loss of income that they were getting from the acquired lands. Provision of job or payment of subsistence allowance is in addition to the compensation payable under the relevant land acquisition law. Besides, liberal assistance is provided by way of allotment of developed house-plots, grant for construction of houses, shifting allowance etc.

3. The position of rehabilitation assistance is as under:

(a) 94 persons have started receiving subsistance allowance from August, 1991.